

ZAKORINA, N.A.; LAZEYEVA, G.S.; PETROV, A.A.; SKVORTSOVA, G.V.; FAVORSKAYA, M.P.

Various setups for the spectral-isotopic determination of gases in metals.
Vest. LGU 20 no.10:152 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 41043-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6013734

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0348/0351

AUTHOR: Zakorina, N. A.; Lazeyeva, G. S.; Petrov, A. A.

51
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectroscopic determination of the isotopic composition of boron trifluoride

17 ✓

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 348-351

TOPIC TAGS: isotope, boron, boron compound, spectrographic analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method for the analysis of the ¹⁹isotopic composition of boron from the edges of the electron-vibrational bands of the BO₂ molecule, excited in a high frequency electrodeless discharge of gaseous BF₃. The excitation occurs in a quartz capillary tube, 1.5-2.5 mm in diameter, in the flow of BF₃ mixed with oxygen and an inert gas (He or Ar). The oscillators supplied either $f \approx 1.5$ Mc and $W \approx 0.05$ kW (model VG-3), or $f \approx 50$ Mc and $W \approx 0.05$ kW (UVG-1). The paper presents the experimental methodology, shows the registration diagram of the BO₂ bands, offers the calibration curve, and describes the aging of the discharge tube. An analysis of the results shows that the method is as accurate as the activation or mass spectrometric methods, while it utilizes much simpler, less expensive,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.3

L 41043-66

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and faster equipment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul63/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2

Redh

ZAKORKINA, T.N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Virological characteristics of the focus of tick encephalitis in Omskaya Oblast." Omsk, 1958, 15 pp (Tomsk Med Inst)
250 copies (KL, 42-58, 118)

- 63 -

ZAKORJINA, T.N.

Tick-borne encephalitis in northern Omsk Province. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.
i immun. 29 no.8:69-72 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Omskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny Minister-
stva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, epidemiology,
tick-borne, in Russia (Rus))

BABENKO, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, M.S.; ZAKORKINA, T.N.; BLOKHIN, V.G.; VORONKOV, N.A.;
NAUMOV, R.L.; KHIZHINSKIY, P.G.

Characteristics of an area of endemic tick-borne encephalitis in the
construction zone of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station and
development of measures for the protection of workers against ticks;
preliminary report. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:6-14 Ja-F '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz sektora entomologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitolo-
logii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.
instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N.Beklemi-
shev) i Omskogo Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i giiyeny.

(ENCEPHALITIS, epidemiology

tick-borne encephalitis in construction zone, protection
of workers (Rus))

ZAKORKINA, T. N.

ZAKORINA, T. N.

"Materials on the virological characteristics of the tickborne encephalitis focus in the construction area of the Krasnoyarsk GES."
Page 72.

Desyatoye sovershaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochegovym bolezniam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

ZAKORKINA, T.N.; NAUMOV, R.L.

Results of a serological examination of mammals and birds in a focus of tick-borne encephalitis near the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:463-469 J1-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Omskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir - G.V. Kornilova) i Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev).
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC transmission)

ZAKORKINA, T.N.

Virological characteristics of a focus of tick-borne encephalitis
in the construction of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station.
Med.paraz,i paraz.bol. 37 no.5:563-568 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Omskogo instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor G.V. Kornilova, zaveduyushchiy
otdelom O.V. Ravdonikas).
(ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC virol.)

ALIFANOV, V.I.; ZAKORKINA, T.N.; NETSKIY, G.I.; FEDOROV, V.G.

Experimental data on the role of the Gamasidae in the transmission of tick-borne encephalitis and Omsk hemorrhagic fever viruses. Med.paraz.iparaz.bol. 30 no.1:24-26 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnoochagovykh infektsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR v Omske (dir. instituta G.V. Kornilova).

(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER) (ENCEPHALITIS)
(MITES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

ZAKORKINA, T.N.

Study of viremia in muskrats in experimental inoculation with
the Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:742 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnoochagovykh
infektsiy, Omsk.

(VIRUSES)

(HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

VAYNZOF, A.; SUKHOVICH, V.; LEV, B.; ZAKORKO, N.

Norms for the number of workers. Sots. trud 8 no.6:113-119 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Ukraine--Pipe mills)

ZAKORKO, N.T. (Voronezh)

What are the advantages of oil fuel for locomotives? Zhel. dor.
transp. 41 no.10:67-68 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Locomotives) (Petroleum as fuel)

BUNIN, K.P.; ZAKORKO, Zh.B.; PCGREBNOY, E.N. [Pohribnyi, E.N.]

Kinetics of graphite precipitation in hypereutectoid silicon steel.
Dop. AN URSR no.9:1194-1197 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

BUNIN, K.P.; ZAKORKO, Zh.B.; POGREBNOY, E.N. [Pohrilnyi, E.N.]

Structure formation of hypereutectic graphitized steels. Dop.
AN URSR no.2:205-209 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

BUNIN, K.P. (Dnepropetrovsk); ZAKORKO, Zh.B. (Dnepropetrovsk); POGREBNOY, E.N.
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Structure formation in hypereutectoid graphitized silicon steels. Izv.
AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:127-131 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

S/021/62/000/001/005/007
D251/D303

AUTHORS: Bunin, K.P., Corresponding Member AS UkrSSR, and Zakorko, Zh.B.

TITLE: Kinetics of isothermal transformations of austenite in hyper-eutectoid Si-steel

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 1, 1962, 44 - 47

TEXT: The authors investigated cast steel containing 1.2 % C, 0.35 % Mn, 1.1 % Si, 0.04 % P, 0.005 % S; 0.07 % Cr and 0.1 % Ni. The kinetics of isothermal transformations of austenite were established. The beginning of the formation of graphite, carbide, and ferrite from austenite are established, as are the lines of the end transformation of austenite, and the end hypereutectoid and eutectoid graphitization of carbide. The results are given in the form of a transformation diagram. [Abstractor's note: Absence of a proper key makes this diagram extremely difficult to interpret]. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 1/2

Kinetics of isothermal ...

S/021/62/000/001/005/007
D251/D303

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut chornoyi metalurhiy, AN URSR (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, AS UkrSSR) (Bunin); Dnipropetrovs'kyy metalurhiynyy instytut (Metallurgical Institute of Dnipropetrovs'k) (Zakorko) ✓

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2

MUNIN, K.P.; ZAKORKO, Zh.B.

Kinetics of isothermal transformations of austenite in cast
hypereutectoid silicon steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
5 no.9:173-177 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Silicon steel--Thermal properties)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

ZAKORKO, Zh.B. (Dnepropetrovsk); POGREBNOY, E.N. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Diagrams of the isothermal decomposition of austenite in
graphitizable steel. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor.
delo no.4:112-116 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BUNIN, N.I.; KARPOV, M.B.; FOGELBOY, E.N. [Pohribnyi, E.N.]

Dissolution of cementite in the austenite of silicon steel. Dokl.
AN URSSR no.3:336-338 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy inatitut. 2. Correspondent AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

ZAKORYUKIN D.S

ORLOV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: AVROV, H.N.;
BASENKO, P.V.; VARLAMOV, D.A.; VASIL'YEV, I.I.; VLASOV, V.H.;
VILEGZHANINA, V.A.; ZHIVET'YEV, V.G.; ZAVADSKIY, I.S.; ZALESSKIY,
Ye.Ya.; ZAKORYUKIN, D.S.; ISHCHENKO, I.N.; KACHIBAYA, I.D.; KISE-
LEV, Ye.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.Z.; LISITSYN, V.I.; MESHCHERYAKOV, V.F.;
NYURIN-VERTSBERG, R.L.; PEREPELITSA, V.M.; RYABKOV, A.D.; SEURIKHIN,
I.P.; SOLOV'YEV, N.A.; YAS'KO, N.G.. GREETSOV, P.P., red.; ZUBRILINA,
Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Our farms in 1965] Nashi khoziaistva v 1965 godu. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 230 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Agriculture)

GANSHTAK, V.I., kand.ekonom.nauk, dotsent; ZAKORYUKINA, L.I., inzh.;
RYZHOVA, V.V., inzh.

Main problems in the economics of the auxiliary workshops of machinery
manufacturing enterprises. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:
62-75 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Machinery industry--Management)

POCHKOV, N.G., prof.; CHERIKOVSKAYA, T.Ya., kand. med. nauk;
SIDORKOV, A.M., kand. farmatsevt. nauk; KUCHERENKO, V.D.,
provizor; KUZ'MINA, K.K., provizor; VASIL'YEVA, S.F.,
provizor; FEL'DSHER, L.N., provizor; ZAKOSHANSKIY, N.Ya.,
red.

[Prepared drugs; a manual for physicians] Gotovye lekarst-
vennye preparaty; spravochnik dlia vrachei. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 228 p. (MIRA 18:6)

BC

A-1

Decomposition of hypochlorites. III. Kinetics of decomposition of aqueous hypochlorites in presence of ammonia. A. P. ZAKOSCHITSKI-KOY, R. G. NESHELKAJA, and N. A. PICHUROVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 1380—1402).—The rate of decomp. of NaOCl in presence of aq. NH₃ is at a max. with 1 mol. of NH₃ per 2 mols. of NaOCl. The reaction is represented as NH₂Cl + NaOCl → NH₂Cl + NaCl + H₂O; NH₂Cl + NaOCl → NHOCl + NaOH; the alkalinity of the solution may thus rise during the process of activated bleaching. The temp. coeff. of the process is 1.03, as compared with 2.5 in absence of NH₃; the velocity of reaction rises with increasing p_h to a greater extent in conc. than in dil. solutions of NaOCl. R. T.

AND OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A. P.

36193 0 starenii bumagi. Bumazh. prom-st', 1949, No. 5, S. 6-10,--Bibliogr: 8 nazv.

SO: Letopsi 'Zhrunal 'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

Zakoshchikov, A.P.

✓ Diffusion phenomena in the hydrolysis of plant substances. A. P. Zakoshchikov, Z. M. Potyagallo, and O. F. Surovova. *Gidroliz i Lektivn. Prom.* 8, No. 8, 4-7 (1955).—Purified corn husks (I), cotton seed hulls (II), and sunflower seed hulls (III) were subjected to hydrolysis in 0.5 and 1.0% H₂SO₄ for 15 and 60 minutes to determine the ratio of the amt. of liquor to the material being hydrolyzed (IV), and the rate of diffusion of sugars from the substance. The hydrolyzed material was filtered in a Buchner funnel. This operation was followed by pressing the filtered material at 250-300 atm., and then boiling twice in distd. water for 30 minutes, and the amt. of sugars detd. After 15 minutes hydrolysis II had 2.79% sugar retained by the material, 0.97% was in the pressed out liquor, and 0.70% in the filtered hydrolyzate. The amt. of sugar in the hydrolyzate rose to 0.96% and in the pressed out liquor to 1.24% after the addnl. 45 minutes boiling, but it was lowered in the pressed material to 1.75%. The rate of hydrolysis was I > II > III. The rate of diffusion has been considered as the determining factor in the removal of sugars, other factors are temp., acid concn., and time. IV could be regulated by making proper changes in acid concn. and time of reaction.
T. Jurecic

②

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.

Chem

The influence of hydromodulus on the yield of sugars in stationary hydrolysis of vegetable substances. A. P. Zakoshchikov and B. G. Malikov. *Gidroliz i Levokhlin. Prom.* 6, No. 3, 4-6(1950).-- Starting from the Fick's diffusion equation and Einstein's definition of the diffusion coeff., the authors derived the equation $Q = (2KaM)/(2M + Kt)$, where $K = (K_0T/\eta) F(1/d)$, c is the av. concn. of sugars in the material, M is the hydromodulus, and Q the amt. of substances diffused in time t . Expts. with sunflower and cottonseed hulls verified the validity of the equation. Plot of K vs. t gave a parabola which clearly indicated that to get a higher Q either M or t has to be raised. K was detd. also for the hydrolytic degradation of corncoals and birch and pine sawdust. In the hydrolysis of pentosans K was around 0.030, but with hexosans it was 0.094. T. J.

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A. Ya.

✓ *Malya* Conditions of pentose hydrolysis of hulls from cottonseed. A. P. Zakoshchikov, A. Yu. Kolesova, and M. E. Shpuntova. *Zash. Prikl. Khim.* 29, 1093-1102 (1956).
In hydrolysis of cottonseed hulls at atm. pressure with 4-hr. reaction the concn. of H₂SO₄ can be lowered to 0.7%. At 120° this can be 0.2-0.3% with product of the same quality as obtained at atm. pressure. Above 120° the quality declines. In initial stages substances which hydrolyze to org. acids dissolve before the pentosans; yield of pentoses at 20-3% level results in 10-11% yield of org. acids. *I. M. K.*

3
1

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.

Effect of salts on the formation and disintegration of sugar
during the hydrolysis of polysaccharides. *Gidroliz. i lesokhin.*
prom. 10 no.2:6-8 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(Salts) (Polysaccharides) (Sugar)

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; CHERNOVA, O.T.

~~Using~~ inhibitors in the hydrolysis of plant material. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 10 no.6:5-7 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti.
(Inhibition (Chemistry)) (Hydrolysis)

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; KOLOSOVA, A.Ya.; SHPUNTOVA, M.Ye.

Pentose hydrolysis of cottonseed hulls. Zhur.prikl.khim.
29 no.7:1093-1102 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Hydrolysis) (Cottonseed)

ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; KOVALEVA, M.K.; BAZAROVA, L.I.

Adsorption of sulfuric acid from diluted solutions by the cotton hulls during refining. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 12 no.2:5-7 '59.

(Cottonseed) (Sulfuric acid) (Adsorption) (MIRA 12:3)

VANINA, V.I.; GUTMAN, A.M.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, S.A.; ROTLEYDER,
V.M.

Hydrolytic lignin used as an active filler for polyvinyl chloride
resin and microporous rubbers. *Gidroliz i lesokhim.* prom. 12 no.5:
8-9 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Lignin)

VANINA, V.I.; GUTMAN, A.M.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, S.A.;
ROTLEYDER, V.M.

Adsorption properties of hydrolytic lignin. Koll.shur. 22 no.1:
9-15 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vysshaya shkola promyslovoy kooperatsii st. Cherkizovo, Moskovskoy
oblasti.

(Lignin)

(Adsorption)

5(3)

BOV/153-58-5-9/26

AUTHORS: Losev, I. P., Fedotova, G. Ya., Zakoshchikov, S. A.

TITLE: On the Interaction of the 4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-Dimethyl Diphenyl Methane With Lower Dicarboxylic Acids and Some of Their Neutral Esters (O vzaimodeystvii 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimetildifenilmetana s nizshimi dikarbonovymi kislotami i ikh nekotorymi neytral'nymi efirami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 58-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aryl aliphatic polyamides are highly heat resistant and insoluble in most organic solvents. Since, for these reasons, they are interesting for practical work, their synthesis as well as the utilization of accessible raw materials have attracted attention. The esters of lower dicarboxylic acids are more heat resistant than the acids themselves. In the present paper oxalic and malonic acid as well as their neutral esters were investigated from the viewpoint mentioned in the title. In the experimental part the production process of the initial substances as well as the method of their synthesis and the method of investigating them are described. The authors described the ...

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SOV/153-58-5-9/28

On the Interaction of the 4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-Dimethyl Diphenyl Methane With
Lower Dicarboxylic Acids and Some of Their Neutral Esters

reaction of the anhydrous oxalic acid (Fig 1), of malonic acid (Fig 2) and of diethyl oxalate as well as of diethyl malonate with diamine (Fig 3). Properties of the polyamides produced. All polyamides are glass-like or horn-like thermoplastic products with a low molecular weight (about 2000). Besides in cresols, they are insoluble in most of the organic solvents; they are highly heat resistant; they easily form threads from the melt. The low molecular weight may probably be explained by the disturbance of the equimolar interrelations due to the thermal instability of the acid, and the volatility of the esters. The reactivity of the substances investigated in the reaction of the polycondensation changes according to the following order: it is higher with diethyl malonate than with diethyl oxalate; it is higher in oxalic acid than in malonic acid. There are 3 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I.
Card 2/3 Mendeleeva, Kafedra tekhnologii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy

30V/153-58-5-9/28
On the Interaction of the 4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-Dimethyl Diphenyl Methane With
Lower Dicarboxylic Acids and Some of Their Neutral Esters

(Moscow Chemo-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev,
Chair of the Technology of High-Molecular Compounds)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1957

Card 3/3

VANINA, V.I.; GUTMAN, A.M.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, S.A.; ROTLEYER,
V.M.

Hydrolytic lignin used as an active filler for polyvinyl chloride
resin and microporous rubbers. *Gidroliz i laseokhim. prom.* 12 no.5:
8-9 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Lignin)

87676

S/081/60/000/021/018/018
A005/A001

15.8107

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 563, # 87309

AUTHORS: Fedotova, O. Ya., Losev, I. P., ~~Zakoshchikov, S. A.~~

TITLE: On the Interaction of Butanedioic Acid With 4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-Dimethyl-Diphenyl Methane

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. khim-tekhrol. in-ta im. D. I. Mendeleeva, 1959, No. 29, pp. 63-68

TEXT: By the reaction of $(CH_2COOH)_2$ with $(4-NH_2-3-CH_3C_6H_3)_2CH_2$ at 140, 180, 220°C in a CO_2 stream, polyamides were obtained of the general formula $H-[-4NH-3-CH_3C_6H_3-CH_2C_6H_5-3-CH_3-4-NHCO(CH_2)_2CO-]_n-OH$, which represent transparent glass-like thermoplastic substances with the molecular weight of about 3,400 (viscosimetrically), melting point 215-220°C, which are soluble only in cresol and, in the molten state, easily oxidizable in air. The optimum conditions of polyamidation were determined: 212°C and 4% excess of $(CH_2COOH)_2$. One warms 0.25 g of the reaction mass during 30 min. at 50°C in CH_3OH , titrates by 0.1n. HCl with methyl orange for the determination of the amine number and by 0.1n. KOH with phenol-phthalein for the determination of the acid number.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

VANINA, V.I.; GUTMAN, A.M.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, A.P.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, S.A.;
ROTLEYDER, V.M.

Adsorption properties of hydrolytic lignin. Koll.shur. 22 no.1:
9-15 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vysshaya shkola promyslovoy kooperatsii st. Cherkizovo, Moskovskoy
oblasti.

(Lignin)

(Adsorption)

S/191/60/000/005/017/020
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Fedotova, O. Ya., Zakoshchikov, S. A.

TITLE: Method of Determining the Decomposition Temperature of
Polymers

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 5, pp. 64-65

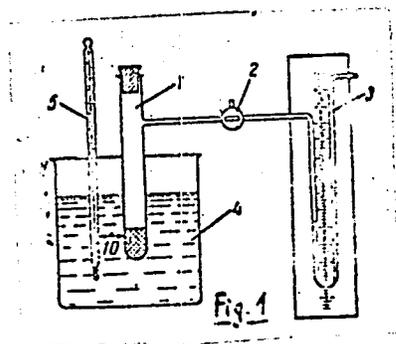
TEXT: The decomposition temperature is suggested as a characteristic of polymers which do neither melt nor soften when heated. As no standard method exists and the method for polyvinyl chloride according to TY MXN 1374-46 (TU MKhP 1374-46) is inaccurate and not applicable to other polymers, the following method was developed: At rising temperature of a bath (distance between thermometer and sample: 10 mm), the sudden pressure increase occurring during decomposition is measured. Fig. 1 shows the apparatus. The decomposition temperatures determined for some polymers are given: Polyvinyl chloride of the ПФ-спетс (PF-spets) type, nonstabilized, 176°C, acetyl cellulose, 230°C, low-pressure polyethylene, 383°C, poly-methyl methacrylate, 185°C, polyurethan, 135°C. Legend to Fig. 1: 1) test

Card 1/2

Method of Determining the Decomposition
Temperature of Polymers

S/191/60/000/005/017/020
B004/B064

tube, 2) three-way cock, 3) mercury manometer, 4) bath, 5) thermometer.
There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet references.



Card 2/2

S/190/63/005/004/008/020
B101/B220AUTHORS: Fedotova, O. Ya., Losev, I. P., Zakoshchikov, S. A.TITLE: Reaction of low dicarboxylic acids with 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-
dimethyl-diphenyl methane

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 531-534

TEXT: To determine the exact conditions for the synthesis of polyamides from 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyl-diphenyl methane (DA) and oxalic acid, malonic acid, glutaric acid or pimelic acid, first the decomposition temperature of these acids was determined again on the basis of the breaks in the pressure-versus-temperature curves. In this study, DA was brought into reaction with glutaric or pimelic acid in CO₂ atmosphere at 140 - 220°C. The content of acid and amino groups in the polymer was determined as a function of temperature and reaction time and it was found that at a given temperature this approaches a constant value within a definite time. At 220°C the time was less than 60 min. The polyamides obtained are vitreous substances soluble only in cresol or sulfuric acid. The polyamide from diethyl oxalate had a m.w. of 2210, m.p. 210 - 228°C and de-
Card 1/2

Reaction of low dicarboxylic ...

S/190/63/005/004/008/020
B101/B220

composition set in at 260°C; for the polyamide from diethyl maleinate these values are 3610, 205 - 220°C, 287°C; for the polyamide from glutaric acid: 5400, 256 - 260°C, 360°C; and for the polyamide from pimelic acid 6000, 198 - 215°C, 340°C. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1961

Card 2/2

FEDOTOVA, O.Ya.; ZAKOSHCHIKOV, S.A.; LOSEV, I.P. [deceased]

Some properties of aromatic and aryl aliphatic polyamides obtained
by interfacial polycondensation. Part 6. Vysokom.sped. 5 no.11:
1671-1674 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskij institut imeni
Mendeleeva.

L 35535-65 EFT(m)/EFF(c)/EAP(j)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008239

S/0286/65/000/005/0130/0130

AUTHORS: Fadotova, O. Ya.; Zakoshchikov, S. A.

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyamides. | Class 39, No. 151810 15 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 130

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, dicarboxylic acid, acid chloride, diamine, organic solvent, hydrolysis, hydrogen chloride, alkali

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyamides on the base of acid chloride of dicarboxylic acids and diamines. To increase the yield of the final product, anhydrous solutions of acid chloride and of diamine in an organic solvent are mixed together. The mixture is then hydrolyzed, and the resulting hydrogen chloride is bound in an aqueous solution of alkali.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 020ct61

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 13358-66

(A)

EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)

NW/RM

ACC NR: AP6002474

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Zakoshchikov, S. A.; Vlasova, K. N.; Zubareva, G. M.; Krasnova, N. M.; Ruzhentseva, G. A.

39
36
15-B

ORG: none

TITLE: On the synthesis of polyamide acids for the production of thermostable polyamides 15,44,55

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, polyamide, polyamide compound, amino plastic, durene

ABSTRACT: The reaction of 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (DFM) with pyromellitic dianhydride (PMA) was studied to extend the currently available information on the role of impurities in the original materials on the molecular weight of polymerized polyamide acids, and, in particular, to determine the suitability of pyromellitic dianhydride (PMA) for the synthesis of high-molecular weight polyamide acids. The specific viscosities of dimethylformamide solutions of the synthesized polymers were determined as functions of temperature and of the method used for obtaining PMA. The experimental results are presented in tables and graphs (see Fig. 1). It was found that dimethyl formamide is an inert solvent for PMA up to a temperature of 100C. A suggestion is made that the decrease in the molecular weight of the polyamide acids at temperatures above 50C is probably connected with the partial hydrolysis of the acids.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.675

L 13358-66

ACC NR: AP6002474

3

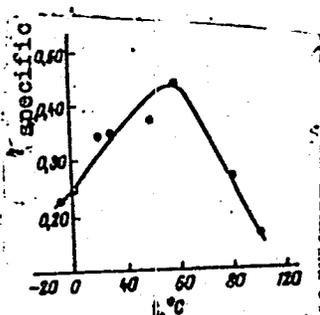


Fig. 1. Dependence of the specific viscosity of polyamide acid solutions on the reaction temperature.

It is concluded that the most suitable pyromellitic dianhydride for the synthesis of polymers was the one obtained from the oxidation of bis-(chloromethyl)-*m*-xylol and from the vapor-phase oxidation of durene. The authors thank professor M. I. Farberov, docent A. V. Bondarenko, and V. P. Borshchenko for the samples of pyromellitic anhydride. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 018

: 07/

Card 2/2

L 44371-66 EWI(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/vv/vjv
ACC NR: AP6023059 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Zakoshchikov, S. A.; Zubareva, G. M.; Zolotareva, G. M.

40B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of starting materials on the synthesis of polyamidoacids and their hydrolytic stability

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: reaction rate, polyamide, synthetic material, polyester plastic

ABSTRACT: Kinetics of formation of the high molecular weight polyamidoacids from pyromellitic anhydride (PA) and methylphenylenediamine (MPD), paraphenylenediamine (PPD), hexamethylenediamine (HMD), 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (DPM), and 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ester (DPE) was studied in dimethylformamide solvent. The hydrolytic stability of the product polyamidoacids and the effect of reactivity of diamines on the quality of the product polymers were also investigated. It was found that the optimum concentrations of the individual diamines were: 10% for PPD, 20% for MPD, and 15% for HMD. A maximum specific viscosity of the polyamidoacid equal to 0.8-0.9 was achieved from reaction of pyromellitic anhydride with methylphenylenediamine at 0.2% H₂O in dimethylformamide. It was found that the reactivity of the diamids declines in the following order: hexamethylenediamine > decamethylenediamine > 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane >

UDC: 547.582.4

Card 1/2

L 44371-66

ACC NR: AP6023059

>4,4'-diaminodiphenylester>paraphenylenediamine>metaphenylenediamine>diaminodiphenylenediamine>4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane>4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfone. The rate of hydrolysis of polyamidoacids was found to decrease with decreasing specific viscosity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 013

hs

Card 2/2

L 00836-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027778 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/008/1445/1449

AUTHOR: Fedotova, O. Ya.; Zakoshchikov, S. A. 25B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. D. I. Mendeleev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Synthesis of polyoxamides by interphase polycondensation of oligomers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 1445-1449

TOPIC TAGS: polyoxamide, oligomer, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: A method has been proposed for obtaining polyoxamides using the reaction of an oxalyl chloride and 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane with a specific viscosity up to 1.17. The reaction is carried out in two stages: the first stage consists of reaction of the above-mentioned substances in anhydrous organic solvent, which results in oligomer (mainly dimer) formation; the second stage consists of hydrolysis and interphase polycondensation. The characteristics

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.64+678.01:54+678.675

L 00836-67

ACC NR: AP6027778

of oligomers and high molecular polyoxamides are given. The main features of interphase polycondensation of oligomers are studied. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 6 formulas, and 2 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 ht

ZAKOSHCHIKOVA, Ye. P.
MA

19

"The Effect of Surface-Active Materials on the Polishing of Metals (in Aqueous and in Aqueous-Alcoholic Media). Ye. P. Zakoshchikova. (Zhur. Tekhnich. Fiziki (J. Tech. Physics), 1955, 8, (11/12), 1973-1985; Chem. Zvest., 1940, 111, (1), 223).—(In Russian.) The polishing of metals in aqueous-alcoholic media (methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl alcohols) instead of water alone, causes a substantial decrease in hardness only in cases of high alcohol concentrations (80-100%). This effect is most marked with copper and aluminium, less so with zinc, iron, and steel. The addition of stearic acid to alcoholic and aqueous-alcoholic media decreases the hardness of the metal, the effect reaching a maximum at 0.05-0.1% of stearic acid; the effect is most marked with copper and aluminium, less so with zinc, and least with iron and steel. In general, the effect of adsorption (represented by the decrease in hardness) of fatty acids is greater than the effect of the corresponding alcohols, e.g. propionic acid is more effective than ethyl alcohol. The investigations on aluminium showed the effect of the fatty acids in aqueous solutions to be proportional to the length of their carbon-chains, in accordance with Traube's rule. In the presence of surface-active materials (especially with superficial chemical linkage), there is not only an increase in polishability and thus a decrease in necessary work of polishing, but the dispersion of the polished product increases up to colloidal dispersion. Thus the decrease in work for creating a unit of new metal surface—caused by adsorption of surface-active materials—is even greater than the decrease in specific work of polishing per unit volume, in accordance with colloid-chemical conceptions.

1943

ZAKOSHCHIKOVA, Ye. P. 2

CA

Effect of surface-active substances on small deformations of single crystals of tin. V. I. Lihitman and E. P. Zakoshchikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 657-660 (1969). Stress relaxation curves of Sn single crystals (wire 1 mm. diam., 2-3 cm. long), stressed by a dynamic steel plate well below the yield point (initial stress $P_0 \sim 180$ g./sq. mm.), show the rate of plastic flow, in a 0.2% soln. of oleic acid in paraffin oil, to be about 3-5% greater than in air; the equil. state, characterized by the residual elastic stress of the dynamometer, P_{∞} , is shifted to lower residual stresses. The increase of the cold-working coeff. λ (proportional to $P_{\infty}/(P_0 - P_{\infty})$ in consecutive deformation cycles) is markedly slower in the surface-active medium. II, after 2-3 deformation cycles in air, the single crystal is immersed in the oleic acid soln., and deformation is continued in that medium; the flow curves, instead of rising with the no. of consecutive cycles, as they would in an inactive medium, fall, and, after 3-4 more cycles, pass below the curve corresponding to the 1st cycle. These phenomena are consistent with Rebinde's (R., *et al.*, *Ibid.* 56, No. 7, 11(1947); 57, No. 1(1947)) attribution of the pre-yield-point plastic flow, and permanent residual deformation, to exceptionally large "active" microcracks, and of the role of the adsorbed surface-active substances, to a relief of stresses in such microcracks. In the presence of surface-active substances, relaxation of elastic stresses in the crystal is more complete, and the residual stresses, not subject to relaxation, are smaller than in an inactive medium. N. Thon

Phys. Chem. Div. Dispersion Systems, Inst. Phys. Chem., AS USSR

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Zakashchikova, E. P.

Distr: h_{32c}/u_{11} λ

The creep of single crystals of tin in inactive and active media. E. P. Zakashchikova. *Trudy Veronezh. Univ.* 27, 8-13 (1954); *Repts. Zaur. Akad. 1956*, Abstr. No. 7992; cf. *C.A.* 50, 3176. The rate of creep of single crystals in 2% soln. of oleic acid in pure petrolatum is 4-10 times the rate in the air. A 3rd period of creep occurs as a result of displacement of the sliding bundles. A. N. Postol

5
2
OK 11
RB

ZAKOSHCHIKOVA, Ye.P.

Creep of single crystals of tin. Dokl.AK SSSR 95 no.3:575-577
Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Voronezhskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademi-
kom P.A.Rebinderom. (Creep of metals) (Tin)

L 15017-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/FRD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(a)/EWP(m)/FS(v)-3/EEC(j)/EEC(k)-2/
EWC(r)/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/EFC(c)-2/FEI-2/EWA(c) Pn-4/PO-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pz-4/Ph-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5006165 S/0258/65/005/0C1/0155/0157

... (Moscow) 75

TITLE: The optimal three-impulse deflection of a circular-orbit plane by applying
... (Moscow)

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 155-157

TOPIC TAGS: impulse maneuver, thrust impulse, orbital maneuver, orbit plane, orbit
plane deflection 9

ABSTRACT: In a case involving circular-orbit-plane deflection with no change in
the radius of the orbit, simple relationships can be derived for a three-impulse
maneuver executed under conditions of optimum characteristic velocity. The first
tangential impulse is applied as the vehicle crosses the nodal line of the initial
and final orbits. This impulse puts the vehicle into an elliptic transition orbit
with the perigee positioned on the initial circular orbit. The second impulse,
which deflects the transition-orbit plane at the required angle without changing
other orbital parameters, is applied at the apogee of the transition orbit. The
third, a tangential impulse positioned in the plane of the deflected elliptical
orbit, is applied at the perigee of the transition ellipse positioned likewise on

Card 1/2

L 35017-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006165

the line between the nodes of the initial and final orbits. This impulse shifts the vehicle into a circular orbit having a radius equivalent to that of the initial orbit but deflected from the latter at the required angle. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas. [VM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV, NG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 3215

Card 2/2

PETROV, A. D.; BAYDANOV, A. P.,
ZAKOTIN, N. N., SUNTSOV, P. I., Students

"Synthesis and Properties of (-Methyl-n, -Heptyl) -Benzene,
(Butyl-n.-Amyl) -Benzene and (-Hexyl-n.-Heptyl) -Benzene,"

Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 6, 1939, Laboratory of the Chair of Organic
Chemistry, Gor'kiy State University.

Received 3 July 1938.

Report U-1517, 22 Oct. 1951

APOSTOLOV, B.G., dotsent; PETROVA, Z.S.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; ZAKOTIN, Ye.S.;
SHVARTSMAN, S.G.

Current clinical and epidemiological characteristics of
dysentery in young children. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med.
inst. 12:373-374 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Stavropol'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok (dir. dotsent V.M. Kruglikov) i kafedra detskikh bolezney
(zav. dotsent B.G. Apostolov) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta (rektor prof. B.G. Budylin).

ZAKOTYANSKIY, A.P., inzh.-mekhanik

Mechanisms ease the labor of track workers. Put' i put. khoz.
9 no.1:19 '65 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Stantsiya Kizlyar, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

CHVOJKA, J.; TRAVNICEK, M.; ZAKOURILOVA, M.

The influence of stimulating doses of 6-benzylaminopurine on awakening apple buds and on their oxygen consumption. *Biologia plantarum* 4 no.3:203-206 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Botany, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Cejetice u Mlade Boleslavi.

*

ZAKOURTSEV, S.A.

Mechanical method for sampling open water for physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis. Gig. i san. 24 no.9:80-81 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(WATER--ANALYSIS)

DOBÍAS, B.; ZAKOŮTSKA, J.; SPURNÝ, J.

CSSR

No academic degrees indicated

Institute for Geochemistry and Mineral Raw Materials, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Institute for Mineralogy, Technical Academy for Chemistry, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No.1, 1963,
pp 131-136.

"Electrokinetic study of Nepheline Flotation"

(3)

DOBIAS, B.; ZAKOUTSKA, J.; SPURNY, J.

Electrokinetic examination of the flotation of nephelines. Coll
Cz Chem 28 no.1:131-136 Ja '63.

1. Institut für Geochemie und mineralische Rohstoffe, Tschechoslowakische
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag und Institut für Mineralogie,
Technische Hochschule für Chemie, Prag.

ZAKOUTSKY, Jaroslav, inz.

"Electromagnetic determination of the position of underground lines" by V. Krumphanzl, M. Herda, L. Zanak. Reviewed by Jaroslav Zakoutsky. Geod kart obzor 11 no.1:6 Ja '65.

AREF'YEV, A., arkhitektor; ZAKOV, I., arkhitektor; KUTYREV, Ye.,
arkhitektor

New center for Sochi. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.5:6-8 My '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Sochi—City planning)

ZAKOV, I., arkhitektor; MALAKHOV, Ya., arkhitektor; SATANOV, M.,
arkhitektor

Reconstruction of the cities of Klin and Elektrostal'. Na
stroi.Ros. 3 no.4:14-15 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Klin--City planning) (Elektrostal'--City planning)

ZAKOV, I. kand.arkhitektury

Using silicalcite in constructing apartment houses. Zhil.stroi.
no.7:22-23 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Building materials) (Apartment houses)

ZAKOV, I., kand.arkhitektury

Free planning is a matter of prime importance. Zhil. stroi.
no.12:24-25 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Apartment houses) (Architecture--Designs and plans)

ZAKOV, S. B.

23647.

NASH OPTY RABOTY PO OPREDELENIYU LAKOLIZATSII INORODNYKH TEL ZA VREMYA VELIKOY
OTEChESTVENNOY VOYNY. TRUDY SARAT. GOD. MED. IN-TA, T.VIII, 1949, s. 163-69.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

ZAKOV, S.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Lymphogramulomatosis of the small intestine. Vest.rent.1 rad. no.5:
42-49 N-O '53. (MIRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zaveduyushchiy - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.N.Shtern) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - professor I.M.Popov'yan)

(Intestines--Tumors)

ZAKOV, Z.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Spinal hemangioma. Vest.rent.i rad. no.6:54-59 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zavednyushchiy - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V.N.Shtern) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - professor I.M.Popov'yan).

(Diagnosis, Radioscopic) (Spine--Tumors)

ZAKOV, S.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Diagnosis of benign tumors of the small intestine. Sov.med.19
no.10:87 0 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.--prof. I.M.
Popov'yan) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. B.A.
Nikitin)

(INTESTINES, SMALL, neoplasms
benign tumor, diag.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 6/1 Cancor Jan 58

ZAKOV, S.B.

182. *The 'Pancoast's tumours' (Russian text) ZAKOFF S. B. Vestn. Rentgenol. Radiol. 1957, 32/1 (56-60) Illus. 9*

Thirteen cases with pathological process localized in the upper aperture of the thoracic cavity are reported. In all cases neuritis of the shoulder plexus was noted. The Claude Bernard-Horner's symptom was observed in 4 cases, destruction of the ribs in 3, apical carcinoma in 7, haemangioendothelioma of the lung in one, carcinomatous metastasis in 3 and neurinoma in 2 cases. Branchiogenic origin of tumours of the upper lung aperture attributed by some authors to Pancoast has no foundation. Diseases designated as 'Pancoast's tumour', 'tumour of the upper lung fissure' or 'tumour of the upper aperture of the chest' are lesions of different origin related only by common localization and symptoms. They include benign and malignant primary and metastatic tumours, tuberculosis, echinococcus, aneurysm, etc.

ZAKOV, S.B., kand.med.nauk (Saratov, Mirnyy per. d.25, kv.4)

Sarck's instrumental dilatation in the treatment of cardiospasm.
[with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 80 no.5:34-39 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.N. Shtern)
i fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.M. Popov'yan)
Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CARDIOSPASM, therapy,

Sarck's instrumental dilat. (Rus))

ZAKOV, S.B.

Diagnosis of primary lymphogranulomatosis of the small intestine.
Khim. med. 38 no.5:94-101 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (INTESTINES--TUMORS)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

12

CP

The methods for determining glutens in flours and in kernels, J. Žaková and J. Žák. *Chem. Listy* 29, 337-40, 354-8(1935). The several analytical methods investigated on 8 different flours demonstrated the following facts: For flours the manual washing procedure is sufficiently rapid and simple for dependable results; for this purpose the sample should be 25 g. and the water 18-22". For mech. washing, the sample should be 10 g. Although, for theoretical purposes, it is favorable to good glutens and unfavorable to poor ones if the paste stands for 30 min., this 30-min. period can be omitted in routine work.

Although the water should have a 20-25° hardness and a $pH = 6.8$ for research, water of an av. hardness suffices for routine analyses. The excess of water can be removed by compression between special rolls or between the palms of the hand. For theoretical studies the gluten should be dried at 105-110°, but in routine analyses the drying is complete in 30 min. at 120-140°. For kernels, it is necessary to grind 1-5 kg. of the grain on a mill similar to the one used in industrial mills. Since this procedure is lengthy and expensive, one may grind 0.5 kg. of the grain to a 60% flour according to the method of the "League" or one may grind 100 g. of the grain to a 50% flour and det. the gluten in the flour and in the residue. Each procedure has its advantages, but as long as the details of the method are followed according to the specifications, both methods give relatively dependable data for judging the content and quality of glutens in the grain. F. M.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZAKOVA, J.; ZAK, J.

Measuring of the consistency of flour with plunging consistometer.
p. 185.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha. Vol. 6, no. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

VOLOTKOVSKIY, Sergey Andronikovich, prof.; BUN'KO, Viktor Aleksandrovich, dots.; BASTUNSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; SY'PCHENKO, A.M., otv. red.; ZAKOVA, M.A., otv. red.

[Automation of industrial processes in ore dressing plants] Avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov na obogatitel'nykh fabrikakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 281 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta po avtomatizatsii ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Bastunskiy).

ZAKOVA, M.; SVOBODA, M.

Morphological changes in the lungs following bronchography with iodized oil (lipiodol) with the addition of talc. Cas.lek. cesk. 103 no.12:311-314 20 Mr'64

1. II. patologickoanatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze (prednosta: prof.dr. V.Jednicka, DrSc.) a Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze; (reditel: prof.dr. J.Horejsi, DrSc.).

*

ZAKOVA, Nora

Morphological changes in the lungs after aspiration of foreign bodies. Acta Univ. Carol. [Med.] (Praha) 10 no.6:397-401 '64.

1. II. patologickoanatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze, (prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Jedlicka, DrSc.).

ZAKOVA, H.

Morphological changes in the lungs following the aspiration and
diagnostic administration of foreign bodies. Rev. czech. med.
11 no.2:104-107 '65

1. Second Institute of Pathology, Faculty of General Medicine,
Charles University, Prague (Director: Prof.V. Jedlicka, M.D.D.Sc.).

ZAPLETAL,A.; COPOVA,M.; ZAKOVA,N.

Bronchial adenoma in a 13 1/2-year old boy. Cesk. pediat.
18 no.12:1080-1084 D'63.

1. II. detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
(prednosta: prof.dr. J. Houstek, DrSc.) a II. pat.anat.ustav.
fakulty vseob.lek. KU v Praze (prednosta: prof.dr.V.Jedlicka,
DrSc.)

*

ZAKOVA, N.

Contribution to the problem of adenomatoid tumors (mesothelioma)
of the epididymis. Sborn. lek. 65 no.1:27-32 Ja '63.

I. II. patologickoanatomický ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství
University Karlovy v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. V. Jedlicka.
(EPIDIDYMIS) (MESOTHELIOMA)

LEVINSKY, L.; VOJTISEK, V.; PETRIKOVA, J.; ZAKOVA, N.

Biopsy of the lungs in disseminating pneumopathies. Cas.lek.cesk
100 no.32/33:1039-1045 18 Ag '61.

I. Klinika tuberkulozy, prednosta prof. dr. J. Jedlicka, chirurgicka
klinika HLF, prednosta prof. dr. E. Polak, II.patol. anatomicky
ustav FVL, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jedlicka.

(LUNG DISEASES pathol)

ZAKOVA, Z. I.

Zakova, Z. I. - "Experience with electro-convulsive therapy in senile psychosis,"
Trudy Tsent. in-ta psikiatrii, Vol. IV, 1949, p. 322-27

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

SKLIUTAUSKAS, I.I., vrach; ZAKOVAITE, S.I., starshaiya meditsinskaiya
sestra (Vilnius, Litovskaiya SSR)

Our general hospital meetings. Med. sestra no.10:30-31 0 '54.
(HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION (MLRA 7:12)
personnel meetings)

ZAKOVICH, F.A.

Control of the water vole in one of the districts of White Russia.
Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.12:50-52 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i giiyeny
(zavestitel' direktora D.Ye. Zibitsker).
(WHITE RUSSIA—RODENT CONTROL)
(FIELD MICE)

ZAKOVOROTNY, L., inzh. (Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke)

The management shrugs its shoulders. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.1:24 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—Water—Distribution)

ZAKOVOROTNYY, D. (g. Nikolayev); BOTOV, V. (g. Voronezh)

For our dear children. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.8:59-60 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Predsedatel' obkoma profsoyuza rabotnikov sel'skogo khozyaystva
i zagotovok (for Zakovorotnyy). 2. Predsedatel' obkoma profsoyuza
rabotnikov gosudarstvennykh ucherezhdeniy (for Botov).
(Camps)

ZAKOVOROTNIY, I., general-mayor

Carefully select and train personnel of rear units. Tyl.i snab.
Sov.Voor.Sil 21 no.5:25-27 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Russia--Army--Officers)

MOLOD, A. (Alma-Ata); ZHANTUAN, A. (Kishinev); GROMOV, S.; SELIFANOV, P.,
inzh.-tekhnolog; LYAPINA, A., inzh.-tekhnolog; ZAKOVRYASHIN, G.;
ARKAD'YEV, D.

From the editor's mail. Obshchestv. pit. no.8:42 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Direktor Belgorodskogo zheleznodorozhnogo restorana (for
Gromov). 2. Otdel rabochego snabzheniya kombinata "Sverdles"
Sverdlovsk (for Selifanov). 3. Direktor Minskoy kulinarnoy
shkoly (for Zakovryashin).

MALIOVANOVA, D.I.; ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I.

Make wider use of vertical mine shaft boring. Ugol' 34 no.4:
12-18 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Shaft sinking) (Boring)

ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I., inzh.

Brief news. Shakht. stroi. 5 no. 3:29 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Zaporozh'ye--Iron ores)

LEVENETS, N.P.; SAMARIN, A.M.; SEMIKIN, I.D.; KAZAKOV, V.E.; BEMBINEK, Ye.I.;
PANYUKHNO, L.G.; SVINOLOBOV, N.P.; AVERIN, S.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.;
ZELENSKIY, V.D.; LAYKO, B.G.; TISHCHENKO, O.I.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.P.;
DANILOV, A.M.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; PANOV, M.A.; MARKELOV, A.I.;
PETROV, A.K.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.; PASYUK, K.I.; NESTEROV, V.I.;
KHRUSTAL'KOV, L.A.; GLAZKOV, V.S.; MAKAGON, V.G.; FOMIN, G.G.;
TRISHCHENKO, V.D.; KORZH, V.P.; SUYAROV, D.I.; ARSEYEV, A.V.;
PAVLYUCHENKO, A.A.; ZHADAYEV, V.G.; KONDORSKIY, R.I.; MORZOVA,
I.A.; KOCHETOV, V.V.; PRUZHINER, V.L.; MALEVICH, I.A.;
MALIOVANOV, D.I.; ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I.; NOVSKIY, I.S.; NOVIKOVA,
V.P.; GRISHIN, K.N.; MOSKOVSKAYA, M.L.; KORNEYEV, B.M.

Inventions. Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.3:75-76 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)